

Rough hardware—nails, bolts, screws, etc.
 Sewer pipe and fittings.
 Tents and tarpaulins; canvas, plastics, and other similar materials.
 Lumber and allied products; Lumber, principally 1-inch and 2-inch, minor quantities of small and large timbers; siding and flooring; plywood; millwork, doors, and windows.
 Masonry products—brick, cement, lime, concrete block, hollow tile, etc.
 Translucent window coverings.
 Water pipe and hose, plus fittings—all types including fire hose.

Group B

None.

VII. GENERAL USE ITEMS

Group A

None.

Group B

Batteries, wet and dry cell.
 Bulldozers.
 Fire fighting equipment.
 Light equipment and hand tools (including electric powered) for carpentry, masonry, plumbing, and excavation.
 Pipe installation materials and equipment.
 Refrigerators, mechanical.
 Rigging tools—cables, ropes, tackles, hoists, etc.
 Tank railroad cars.
 Tank Trucks and trailers.
 Tires.
 Trenching equipment.
 Truck tractors and trailers, including low bed.
 Trucks up to five tons (25 percent equipped with power takeoff).
 Welding equipment and supplies (electric and acetylene).

PART 324—NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY GOVERNING SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING MANPOWER (DMO-5)

Sec.

324.1 Purpose.

324.2 Background.

324.3 Policy.

324.4 Action.

AUTHORITY: National Security Act of 1947, as amended, 50 U.S.C. 404; Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, 50 U.S.C. app. 2061 *et seq.*; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978, 3 CFR, 1978 Comp., p. 329; E.O. 12148 of July 20, 1979, 44 FR 43239.

SOURCE: 45 FR 44582, July 1, 1980, unless otherwise noted.

§ 324.1 Purpose.

This part provides current policy on the training and utilization of scientific and engineering manpower as it affects the national security.

§ 324.2 Background.

(a) The essential role of scientific and engineering manpower in any period of national emergency is well recognized. While the quantity and quality of scientific and engineering manpower are materially influenced by Government action, the development and use of such manpower are greatly dependent upon policies and actions of the private sector.

(b) Since the issuance of Defense Manpower Policy 8, many steps have been taken by the Government and the private sector to assure the adequacy of scientific and engineering manpower for total national security. This statement of current Government policy is intended to continue the constructive policies and actions already in being and to assure the adequacy of this important national resource during a major emergency.

§ 324.3 Policy.

It is the policy of the Federal Government to project the Nation's scientific and engineering manpower requirements sufficiently into the future to permit long-range planning; to relate those requirements to other resource requirements, including requirements for other manpower skills; to relate peacetime and emergency requirements; and to cooperate with educators, industry, professional societies, and employee associations to:

(a) Support training and education programs which enhance our national security through the development of defense related skills.

(b) Stimulate individuals with scientific and technical aptitudes to attain the highest level of formal education in science and technology for which they are capable.

(c) Stress basic principles and fundamentals of science and technology in educational curricula.

(d) Offer significant on-the-job training which will broaden the experience and capabilities of individual scientists and engineers.

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(e) Provide realistic retraining opportunities which will assist in updating the knowledge and skills of scientists and engineers.

(f) Broaden the selection base in order to assure entry of all qualified individuals, including women and members of minority groups, into scientific and technical positions.

(g) Encourage continued employment of senior scientists and engineers who are yet capable of efficient performance, even though the retention of such personnel may be only on a part-time basis.

(h) For maximum security explore and, where appropriate, adopt the principle of decentralized scientific and technical operations.

§ 324.4 Action.

Consistent with the policies contained herein, each department and agency of the Federal Government should (a) review its current manpower policies and update its policies and programs for scientific and engineering manpower to assure their maximum contribution to national security and emergency preparedness, (b) base its policies and actions on projected peacetime and emergency requirements, and (c) encourage and support private sector efforts to assure the fulfillment of future requirements for this critical manpower resource.

PART 325—EMERGENCY HEALTH AND MEDICAL OCCUPATIONS

Sec.

325.1 Purpose.

325.2 Scope and applicability.

325.3 Policy.

AUTHORITY: 50 U.S.C. 2061; E.O. 11490; E.O. 12148.

SOURCE: 45 FR 8601, Feb. 8, 1980, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 45 FR 8601, July 1, 1980.

§ 325.1 Purpose.

The Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, after agreement with the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, issues this List of Emergency Health and Medical Occupations in support of part 11, Executive Order 11490, as amended. This List provides guid-

ance to all officials concerned with planning for the emergency training and emergency assignment of health and medical personnel engaged in the listed occupations.

§ 325.2 Scope and applicability.

The list of Emergency Health and Medical Occupations identifies those occupations which would be needed to provide public health and medical services during and immediately after an emergency in which survival of the population is the primary consideration.

§ 325.3 Policy.

(a) *Training for emergency.* Sections 1101, 1103(1), 1104(2), and 1325(4) of Executive Order 11490 specify emergency training responsibilities of the Secretary of Health and Human Services. Depending on the availability of resources, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in cooperation with other Federal departments/agencies, State and local governments, and appropriate private sector organizations, shall:

(1) Define the emergency roles which would be performed by those filling the occupations included on the List of Emergency Health and Medical Occupations;

(2) Develop and implement appropriate emergency training programs designed to prepare individuals in these occupations to perform effectively their specialized roles in a national emergency as distinguished from their peacetime functions; and

(3) Set quantitative and qualitative training objectives for each occupational category and develop arrangements for payment for the training.

(b) *Allocation of the health and medical workforce in emergencies.* During a declared national emergency, in which survival of the population is the pre-eminent consideration, the provision of health and medical services would be a priority emergency response and recovery function. To ensure that this priority need is met, officials responsible for the allocation of the workforce in emergency will use the List of Emergency Health and Medical Occupations as an aid in the mobilization of available health and medical personnel and